

# CITY ENGINEER SHOULD BE REAL HEAD OF OFFICE

## Sweeping Changes Are Recommended by Sub-Committee.

# THREE ASSISTANTS ARE CRITICIZED

## Ordinances Putting Office on Business Basis Proposed to Street Committee—Inspectors Should Be Assigned to Work Under Direction of District Engineers.

Consenting by name three of the assistants in the office of the City Engineer, and making a large number of recommendations for changes in the operation of the department, the investigating committee presented its findings and recommendations to the Council Committee on Streets last night.

The report was read and ordered printed and will be considered later. It adopted as a whole an ordinance which will be forwarded to the Council carrying out the recommendations. The investigation was held as a result of certain strictures made by Mr. Lynch in the Street Committee as to the conduct of the office and the inspectors by City Engineer Bolling, who himself recommended a number of the changes embraced in the findings. The report fully bears out the charges made by Mr. Lynch as to negligence in the part of the City Engineer, and as to carelessness and laxity in the detail conduct of the office.

### Some Recommendations.

Important features are that the City Engineer be made the head of the department in fact as well as in name, with entire charge of the force under him; that the assistant engineers be required to give bond, that inspectors on public work be employed by the city and that an accurate survey and map of the older part of the city be made to replace that of 1872, in which many errors have been found.

In addition, it is recommended that the chief clerk be made the purchasing agent for the office and department for giving street lines and grades; that a record be kept of any accident in connection with city work; that the city be divided into five or six districts, the boundaries to be fixed by the City Engineer and changed by him from time to time, and an assistant engineer be placed in charge of each district, the district engineer to have charge of all work going on in that section of the city; that the numbering of houses be transferred from the Engineer's office to the Building Inspector's Department; that a standard system of thing be introduced similar to that in the Building Inspector's Department; that an atlas showing the property owners of the city be kept in the Engineer's office, and that the laborious and antiquated system of paving alleyways and streets be abandoned; that the property owners be either greatly simplified or else abandoned altogether, and the work be done at the expense of the city.

### Important Findings.

Findings of the committee are that the office has not been conducted in a business-like manner, and that it is stated that conditions have materially improved in the past few years, since the present City Engineer took charge; that many reforms are needed in the daily conduct of the office, and that the total cost of engineering and supervision is estimated to be about \$25 per cent, which the committee reports as very reasonable, the usual charge for engineering and supervision being 5 per cent.

Assistant City Engineer Jackson Patton is held to have been derelict in discharge of his duties in not having properly directed the work of those under his charge; Third Assistant City Engineer Fontaine Jones is reported to have been careless and to have given incorrect measures in several instances, and Fourth Assistant City Engineer Charles L. Todd, Jr., is reported as having been derelict in allowing to contractors payment for work before it had been measured, and in other instances doing work in violation of the rules of the office.

### Bolling Not Criticized.

In conclusion, the report states that if the City Engineer, who is in no way criticized in any part of the report or recommendations, will make full use of the authority proposed to be conferred on him, the efficiency of the office will be greatly improved.

The report states that the Engineer's office, handling a large amount of the city's business, is in no way different from any other large business, and that for satisfactory and economical conduct of the office the head of the department must be clothed with authority to employ or discharge such persons as in his judgment contribute to or detract from the success of the city's affairs under his direct supervision.

### Findings of Committee.

The findings and recommendations of the committee follow in full.

Your subcommittee, appointed to investigate the conduct and affairs of the City Engineer's office, beg leave to report as follows:

1. After hearing from a large number of witnesses, consisting mostly of the employees of the office, and an examination of the records and files kept in said office, we find that the office is not conducted in a business-like manner. While we find that conditions have improved in the past few years, under the management of the

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

# CLEMENCY FOR SOCIALIST

## Taft Cuts Off Warren's Imprisonment and Reduces Fine to \$100.

Washington, D. C., February 1.—President Taft to-day commuted the sentence of Fred D. Warren, the Socialist editor, who was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment and \$1,500 fine by striking out the imprisonment and reducing the fine to \$100.

Warren was sentenced under the postal statutes for mailing matter on the covering of which was printed in large red letters the following: "One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps ex-Governor Taylor and returns him to Kentucky authorities."

President Taft, in deciding the case, said while the violation of law is clear, the sentence is excessive.

"Were this a prosecution for criminal libel in a State court," the President says, "the sentence might perhaps be justified, because of the destructive and reckless purpose of the defendant in his publication. But even in such a case, I would question the wisdom of making the defendant conspicuous and feeding his vanity by treating him seriously when the charges against him are so frivolous. Doubtless, his writings are read with pleasure by a number whose views are as wild and as perverted as his; but for all persons of average common sense, the reading of his articles is the best antidote for the poison he seeks to instill."

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, is whose district Warren represents. He recently presented a petition to President Taft a few days ago, asking clemency for the Socialist editor.

# DEATH LIST GROWING

## In Town of Talibay 700 Are Reported Killed.

Washington, D. C., February 1.—The eruption of Taal volcano, and the accompanying disturbances in the Philippines, killed 700 people in the town of Talibay, according to the report of the governor of Batangas province, which was called to the War Department to-day by Governor-General Forbes, of the Philippine Islands. The earthquake shocks continue the governor-general added.

Among the estimates of casualties transmitted to the War Department to-day was a report from Delegate Anaple, representing Batangas, to the Philippine Assembly, who placed the total death toll at 700. The delegate's report added that 5,000 families had been ruined by the disaster. Recent earthquake shocks have been slightly reported by Manila Governor Forbes. Since the first disturbance the seismic apparatus of the Manila Observatory has recorded and reported a total number of 714 shocks up to 3:45 P. M. to-day.

# DEADLOCK IS UNBROKEN

## Sheehan Still Lacks Thirteen Votes Necessary for Election.

Albany, N. Y., February 1.—The thirteenth joint ballot since the contest began the contest over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Charles F. Smith, indicated to-day that the deadlock is no nearer a break than it was January 17, when more than a score of insurgents refused to vote. Mr. Sheehan, the Democratic candidate, still lacks thirteen votes to elect him.

Mr. Sheehan received the majority of the votes of the regular members of the required number, but Mr. M. Shepard, his nearest opponent, mustered a majority of the votes of the insurgents.

There was a tacit understanding on both sides to-night that no change in the situation was to be expected. The deadlock is expected to continue until the legislators were busy arranging plans to enable them to leave the city tomorrow.

# VESSELS IN COLLISION

## Both Are Badly Damaged in Ship Channel.

Mobile, Ala., February 1.—The Norwegian steamer Nor, Captain Oldfield, bound from Progress to Mobile, and the Swedish steamer Nor, Captain Pearson, outward bound with a cargo of lumber for Buenos Ayres, collided in the Mobile ship channel this morning. Both vessels were seriously damaged. The Nor, after being turned in the lower bay, returned to port. The Nor, after being turned in the lower bay, returned to port. The Nor, after being turned in the lower bay, returned to port.

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# BLOUNT IS NOMINATED

## He Wins Senatorial Race Over N. P. Bryan.

Pensacola, Fla., February 1.—That William H. Blount has been nominated for the United States Senate and not N. P. Bryan, is the claim made to-night by the Pensacola Journal and the Pensacola News. According to the Journal, the returns show a vote of 3,500, with Blount having 2,500, and Bryan 1,000. The immense majorities given Mr. Blount in West Florida counties sent him ahead of Bryan, it is declared, and the nomination of Blount is conceded by about 1,000 majority.

# CARTER IS EMPHATIC

## Has No Intention of Becoming Secretary of the Interior.

Washington, D. C., February 1.—Senator Carter, of Montana, to-day requested the publication of his denial of a report current here that Secretary Ballinger is about to give place to himself as Secretary of the Interior.

"I emphatically deny the report," said the Senator. "And you may add that under existing conditions, I would not hold the office of Secretary of the Interior."

Secretary Ballinger vigorously denied that he had any intention of resigning.

# "HOBBO" GOES TO PRISON

## "Penn, the Rambler," Snatched Tray of Diamonds Worth \$3,000.

Tampa, Fla., February 1.—C. C. Welsh, alias "Penn, the Rambler," a globe-trotter, whose name is written in public places in every city of importance in the United States, was sentenced to serve ten years in the penitentiary to-day for breaking a tray of diamonds valued at \$3,000. Welsh has written several stories of hobo life for magazines.

# "PRIDE AND WHISKY"

## They Were Downfall of Youth Who Committed Suicide.

New Orleans, La., February 1.—E. L. Cain, thirty-five years old, of McComb City, Miss., committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid in a boarding house here this afternoon. Cain left a note in which he said "Pride and whiskey was the cause," and requested that C. C. Cain, of McComb City, and John Cain, of Montgomery, Ala., be notified of his death.

# TAFT IS CLEARING DECKS FOR ACTION

## Getting Everything Out of Way for Extra Session.

# HAS CANCELLED SOUTHERN TOUR

## He Is Preparing to Fight His Canadian Reciprocity Program Through Congress—House Probably Will Pass It With Aid of Democrats—Going to Atlanta.

Washington, February 1.—President Taft's announcement to-day that the Southern tour which he had planned to take in the early part of next month would be cancelled, with the exception of the visit to Atlanta on March 19, started political tongues to wagging with rumors to the effect that his purpose was to prepare for a possible extra session of Congress in case the present session fails to enact the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, which the President is urging strongly, as legislation needed by both countries.

Pressure of business and the fact that numerous invitations to visit many places in the South were making the tour which had been planned assume too large proportions, are the reasons assigned at the White House for the President's cancellation of the trip.

It is believed in many quarters, however, that Mr. Taft is clearing the decks of all but absolutely necessary engagements so that in case he should find it impossible to get his reciprocity measure through this session, he can be prepared for an extra session. He has said that he hopes to see it passed before March 4.

Fears Senate Action.

Fears have been expressed, however, that the Senate will "talk the measure to death," or kill it in some other way, although it is believed the House, probably with the aid of Democrats, will pass it.

If this should be the case, the President will feel, it is said, that he can depend on a Democratic House, such as would exist after March 4, to support him in his efforts to pass this legislation which he looks upon as one of the most important of the present administration has urged.

An extra session would force action on the question with the chances apparently in favor of the President getting his reciprocity legislation.

Having promised a long time ago to address the convention of the Southern Commercial Congress in Atlanta on the night of March 19, the President was unwilling to cancel this important engagement, and especially as it would take him away from Washington for only two days.

### "Rebellion" Is Stricken Out.

Washington, D. C., February 1.—A dreary day in the House of Representatives, devoted to a discussion of the Moon bill to codify the laws relating to the judiciary, was brought to a dramatic close when, by a unanimous vote, the words "War for Rebellion" were stricken from the bill, on motion of Mr. Bartlett, of Georgia, and the words "Civil War" inserted.

This action was not taken, however, until the members had been stirred by a debate between Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, which called out frequent bursts of applause. The section of the bill which contained the phrase stricken out had to do with cases before the court of Claims.

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# Other Nominations.

The following were also put in nomination and endorsed:

Rev. William D. Smith, D. D., of Winchester; Rev. William Meade Clark, D. D., rector of St. James; Rev. Joseph B. Dunn, rector of St. Paul's; Lynchburg; Rev. Corbin Braxton Bryan, of Petersburg; and Rev. Robert S. Cope, of Baltimore.

Of the sixty-two clerical votes Dr. Green received forty-seven, and the fifty-seven lay votes he had forty-one.

The remaining thirty-one ballots were scattered among the five other candidates.

### Following the announcement of the result.

Dr. Smith moved that the election be declared unanimous, which was done.

The choice of Dr. Green was greeted with enthusiasm, and it required considerable use of the gavel by Bishop Gibson to subdue the applause which was about to break forth.

# Accepts Honor.

The bishop-elect was escorted to the pulpit by Dr. Arnold. In his brief address of acceptance Dr. Green was visibly affected. He declared he took the gift offered him as a realization of a long-cherished ambition, and that he would devote his best energies to accomplish the work which now devolves upon him.

Bishop Gibson closed the meeting with a few remarks, congratulating the council upon a wise choice. "With the aid of the man you have selected, the work of your bishopment will be greatly relieved," he declared.

# Native of Charlotte.

The new bishop-conductor is a native of Virginia. He is the son of Colonel William C. Green, of Charlotte county, where he was born in the autumn of 1864. Dr. Green's father served throughout the Civil War with the Fifth North Carolina Regiment.

Dr. Green graduated from the Theological Seminary in 1893, and was ordained by Bishop Whittle. He served in the parishes of Tappanhook, Leesburg, and was rector of Christ Church, Alexandria, when he was elected to the chair of the English Bible in 1902. This office he has filled acceptably since that time, and the faculty of the seminary.

# On the Spanish War I had the honor

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# BERRYMAN GREEN ELECTED BISHOP

## Becomes Coadjutor to Head of Diocese in Virginia.

# COUNCIL ELECTS ON FIRST BALLOT

## Instructor in Seminary Succeeds Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd. Clergy and Laity Much Pleased With Young Minister's Acceptance of Honor.

On the first ballot, Rev. Berryman Green, D. D., professor of the English Bible at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, was yesterday elected bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia by the diocesan council, which held a special meeting in St. James Episcopal Church. This well-known member of the Episcopal clergy was chosen by an overwhelming majority on the first ballot, the election afterwards being made unanimous. The honor conferred upon him was accepted by Dr. Green in a brief but appropriate speech.

He was chosen to the high office of bishop-coadjutor several years ago, but declined it.

Dr. Green succeeds Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, whose resignation was accepted yesterday, having been approved by the house of bishops last October.

### All Day Session.

The meeting yesterday opened at 10 o'clock and did not end until nearly 6 o'clock last evening. The two sessions were largely attended by the laity. There were 119 members of the council present—sixty-two ministers and fifty-seven laymen.

Rev. Landon R. Mason, D. D., placed the name of Dr. Green in nomination. In his speech Dr. Mason paid high tribute to the minister and scholar. He declared him to be a man among men, and thought that the Diocese of Virginia would be materially benefited by the selection of the young clergyman as the assistant to Bishop Gibson.

### There were many seconds to the nomination of the Alexandria clergyman, and it was announced from the first that he would be the choice of the council.

Rev. P. T. Phillips, of Alexandria, was the first to second the nomination. His remarks consisted mainly of explaining why Dr. Green had refused the honor several years ago.

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# Work Needed Him.

He declared that at that time Dr. Green had barely entered upon his duties as professor of the English Bible, and he had done such a work in building up the faculty that it was the desire of the faculty and the board to have him remain in that position to finish his work.

He told the clergymen and laymen that the labors of Dr. Green at the Theological Seminary had been crowned with success, and that his work had been a success, and that his work had been a success, and that his work had been a success.

# It was determined that in the make-up of the committees of the new House the chairmen of all committees that have the power to prepare appropriation bills and the chairmen of the Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and District of Columbia committees shall not be members of any other committees than those over which they preside.

This will add eleven to the number of members who are to be expressly limited to service on a single committee. The Democratic caucus, which chose the fourteen members of the Ways and Means Committee, presented them to service upon that committee and gave them the power to select the other committees of the House. After a long session to-night these members of the new Ways and Means Committee determined to follow the policy of making the chairmen of the more important committees and particularly those that have control over the appropriation bills ineligible for service on the other committees.

# The announcement was given out by Chairman Underwood as "the settled policy of this committee."

While the committee has not the power, as has the Democratic caucus, to prohibit a member from serving on another committee, Chairman Underwood made it clear that the committee, in filling up the other committees, will adhere to the rule laid down to-night.

The rule will affect the chairmen of the following important committees: Appropriations, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, Navy Affairs, Pensions and Post-Offices, and Post Roads, in addition to the three specifically named by the committee—Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and District of Columbia.

# Chairman Underwood stated at the conclusion of the meeting that the new Rules Committee would not be selected until after March 4.

# "CORPSE" COMES TO LIFE

## Causes Panic by Stretching Out Hands in Coffin.

Glasgow, Ky., February 1.—Stretching out her hands toward those who had assembled at her coffin, Mrs. Jane Pitcock, an octogenarian, caused a panic at her funeral at Gamaliel, Monroe county, yesterday afternoon, according to reports received to-day. The funeral sermon had been preached by Rev. J. W. Smith, and the body was being lowered into the grave when Mrs. Pitcock regained consciousness. She remained alive for several hours, her death following last night. Several physicians examined the body and pronounced her dead before the body was again placed in the coffin.

# DIES OF STAB WOUND

## Youth Killed by Professor, Rival in Love.

Galilee, Mich., February 1.—Hugh McNair, eighteen years old, who was stabbed several days ago by Professor Cleve Edwards, principal of the public school here, died to-day. Edwards, who was arrested last night, was held in the county jail. The trouble grew out of an alleged attack by McNair and two companions on Edwards upon his return from a visit to a young woman for whom attentions all four participants were rivals.

# Dramatic Close.

The proceedings came to a dramatic close when after sentence had been pronounced, Sir Rufus read a letter from King George, in which the writer set forth that only the advice of the officers of the Crown that such a course would be unconstitutional had prevented him from appearing personally in the court room and publicly branding as untrue the allegation that he had been shot.

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# ELECTED BISHOP COADIUTOR



REV. BERRYMAN GREEN, D. D.

# DEMOCRATS TAKE KING'S TRADUCER RADICAL ACTION IS SENT TO PRISON

## They Propose to Prevent Concentration of Power in Few Hands. Edward F. Mylius Gets Maximum Penalty for Seditious Libel.

# MANY COMMITTEES AFFECTED ROMANCE IS EXPLODED

## Chairmen of More Important Ones Will Be Ineligible to Serve on Others. Story of George's Marriage to Admiral's Daughter Proved False.

Washington, February 1.—Another radical step to prevent the concentration of power in a few hands in the House of Representatives was taken to-night by the newly designated Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee of the next Congress.

It was determined that in the make-up of the committees of the new House the chairmen of all committees that have the power to prepare appropriation bills and the chairmen of the Judiciary, Interstate and Foreign Commerce and District of Columbia committees shall not be members of any other committees than those over which they preside.

# Current for Long Time.

The story of the now exploded romance had been current for a long time, but it became especially irritating to British sensibilities following King George's accession. As published by Edward H. James, editor of the Liberator, it set forth that during the life time of the Duke of Clarence, his eldest brother, and before George became heir to the throne, the future King visited Malta, where he fell in love with and married Mary Culme-Seymour, eldest daughter of the admiral, who was then stationed at Malta as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean squadron. "This was supposed to be in 1890; but the admiral's records show that the King did not hold an appointment on any ship that visited Malta between the fall of 1888 and the summer of 1892. The marriage records of the island of Malta were produced to prove that no such marriage had been recorded."

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# Inside the passenger station damage was visible everywhere.

Inside the passenger station damage was visible everywhere. The floors were littered with broken glass. Windows shattering from the frames, sashes and all sashes were torn from the roof. The hands of the ferry house clock were torn off. There were no glass in the windows and no glass in the sashes.

Terror Is Acute.

James M. Hew, cashier in the station, who was on duty when the explosion occurred, said that the explosion was everywhere. "There was everywhere the crash of falling glass," he said, "and the rush of frightened feet. Children whined and women shrieked. The sensation of terror was acute. It seemed as if the earth were being torn to bits."

# Two ferocious of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Somerville and the Plainfield, in the terms of a third, the Lakewood, was just edging into the river. All of them

Two ferocious of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Somerville and the Plainfield, in the terms of a third, the Lakewood, was just edging into the river. All of them were shrouded with their own glass. Many of the wounded passengers in these boats came to New York for treatment at the hospitals.

In New York the terror was intensified by uncertainty. For half an hour nobody knew what had happened or why it had happened.

Literally acres of glass were broken. Eighteen windows were smashed in the Standard Oil Company's building. In Trinity Church a valuable stained glass window was struck in the aisle. Strange to say, office buildings on the water front streets in New York were no more jarred than those on the

# DYNAMITE LETS GO AND THIRTY LIVES ARE LOST

## Property Loss Will Reach Nearly Million Dollars.

# SHOCK IS FELT FOR MANY MILES

## Lower Manhattan Shaken From Street Level to Top of Singer Tower—Vessel Carrying Cargo of Explosive Simply Vanishes From Sight, Not a Splinter Found.

New York, February 1.—A cargo of dynamite in transit from a freight car to the hold of a lighter moored at pier No. 7, Canal wharf, N. J., let go at just a minute past 1 o'clock to-day, 150 yards south of the Federal City Terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in the widespread ruin that followed seven men are known to have been killed, seven more are missing, hundreds were wounded and varying reports leave from fifteen to twenty more unaccounted for.

Thirty seems to be a conservative estimate of the dead, and property damage will hardly fall below \$750,000. The cause of the explosion was variously attributed to the droppings of a case of dynamite and to a boiler explosion on a boat. Just what was the direct cause probably never will be known.

### Damage Widespread.

The Jersey Central terminal was wrecked; most boats in the slips were torn and splintered; lower Manhattan, across the river, was shaken from the street level to the top of the Singer tower; severe damage was done in Brooklyn at Station Island, and to the Federal City detention station on Ellis Island; the shock was felt at Amityville, Long Island, thirty-five miles distant, and in New Jersey at Long Branch, forty-five miles away. The damage is so widely scattered that it is impossible as yet to more than roughly estimate the loss. The Manhattan alone is placed at \$100,000, and the Island at from \$10,000 to \$25,000, and in all, \$175,000 appears to be a fair estimate.

# The lighter receiving the dynamite, the Katherine W., owned by James

The lighter receiving the dynamite, the Katherine W., owned by James W. Heeling, of Jersey City, was utterly with her crew of seven men, including the master, Edward Traver. Alongside was the lighter Whistler, which was so badly shattered that she sank with the loss of two, while the Swedish steel barkentine Ingrid was stripped of her rigging and the lives of two deck hands aboard snuffed out. Fragments of one man's head was found swinging high on a tangled piece of rope.

# The Katherine W. was tied to the outer end of the pier, and a crew of dock hands was unloading a consignment of fifty pound boxes from two freight cars to the lighter when the crash came.

The Katherine W. was tied to the outer end of the pier, and a crew of dock hands was unloading a consignment of fifty pound boxes from two freight cars to the lighter when the crash came. One report was to the effect that the boxes were being off to contractors up the river, blasting along the Palisades; another that it was bound for Havana.

Simply Disappears.

With the explosion the Katherine W. simply disappeared; not a splinter of her had been found. Only the Whistler's flag pole was left standing. The freight car went up in a puff of dust. On the rear deck of the barkentine Ingrid were found a pair of iron trucks that were also torn to bits. Fifty yards stood another car of dynamite. The explosion had so much effect that the planks of the roof of the Ingrid did not explode. On board the Ingrid the steel mizenmast snapped off above the lower yard, and the mizenmast came tumbling about the Ingrid. The mizenmast was leveled, but the steel plates of the hull held stoutly and showed not even a mark.

# For 100 feet the pier and itself was utterly demolished.

For 100 feet the pier and itself was utterly demolished. The planking seemed to have been ground to powder. A steel gondola car on the southernmost track looked like an old hat that had been used with a football. All about were strange freaks of the explosion.

The train shed of the terminal nearly the whole of its roof, except the glass roof collapsed, showering the passengers with broken glass. One man was struck by a twenty-pound fragment and so severely cut that he died. An engineer in a shunting locomotive was blown from his cab and the locomotive was hurled into a tugboat house and flung out of the water fifteen minutes later, swimming about the southern side of the demolished pier.

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In New York the terror was intensified by uncertainty. For half an hour nobody knew what had happened or why it had happened.

Literally acres of glass were broken. Eighteen windows were smashed in the Standard Oil Company's building. In Trinity Church a valuable stained glass window was struck in the aisle. Strange to say, office buildings on the water front streets in New York were no more jarred than those on the

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